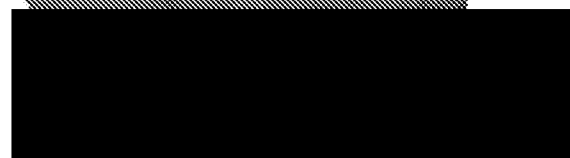
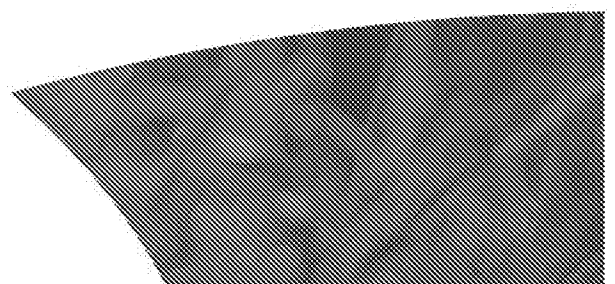




Arboricultural Survey Report
Land at Climping, Littlehampton
December 2020



Arboricultural Survey Report

Land at Climping, Littlehampton

18/12/2020

Vivid & Climping Homes LTD

Document Control:

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9709	Land at Climping, Littlehampton

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1. Introduction

Introduction

- 1.1 Phlorum Ltd has been instructed by Vivid and Climping Homes LTD to provide an initial arboricultural survey of land at Climping. The survey is to be undertaken in accordance with BS5837: 2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*.

Survey Objectives

- 1.2 This survey has been undertaken with the following objectives:



To record a schedule of significant trees (dimensions and locations) situated at the prospective development site.



To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.



To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.



To provide an assessment of the material constraints posed by the existing tree stock on potential future developments at the site.



To aid the design process, ensuring prospective developments integrate appropriately with the existing tree stock, to maximise the potential of the proposed development site.

Scope of Report

- 1.3 This report is concerned with all significant trees and arboricultural features located within the site boundary. Additionally, trees located around the curtilage of the site have also been surveyed when they are considered likely to have the potential to impact on the development (in relation to root and crown protection or foundation design).

Contents of Report

- 1.4 This report includes the following:



A summary of the existing tree stock and notable arboricultural features.



Tree Constraints Plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012.



Tree Survey Schedule containing the relevant measurements and information for each tree or tree group as required in BS5837: 2012.

Documents and Information Provided

1.5 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:



Drawing ref. ENC/240820/3LL4 – Topographical Survey.

2. Site Visit and Survey Methodology

Site Visit

- 2.1 A site visit was carried out on 2nd December 2020. The weather conditions at the time were cloudy but dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level.

Tree Survey Information

- 2.2 The following information was recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):



The Tree reference number. (T=tree, H=hedgerow, G=group). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the Tree Constraints Plan indicate the trees location was not included on the topographical survey provided so the tree's position is approximate.



Species (common and scientific name).



Overall tree height (m).



Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.



Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.



Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).



Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.



Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).



Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).



Structural condition (good, fair, poor).



Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).



Preliminary management recommendations (prescriptions for tree management processes based on the current land use and not related to the prospective development).



Tree categorisation (see below).



Root protection area (m²).



Root protection radius (m).

Tree Categorisation

2.3 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a sub category of either 1, 2, or 3 or a combination of the sub categories.

2.4 Tree categorisation summary:



A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.



B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.



C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.



U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development but should not be considered a constraint to development.

2.5 Tree sub categorisation summary:



1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.



2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also, trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating than they would as individuals.



3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.6 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B, or C but may comply with more than one sub category. A cascade chart further explaining how tree categorisation is decided is included in Appendix C.

Root Protection Areas

2.7 A root protection area represents the minimum amount of root growth required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual or total rooting area. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

For single stemmed trees

$$\text{Root protection area (m}^2\text{)} = \frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$$

For trees with two to five stems, a combined stem diameter is calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2}$$

For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated as follows:

$$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

- 2.8 The root protection areas are plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix A and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have represented as a polygon of equivalent area.
- 2.9 The proposed layout should avoid level changes or the placement of new buildings and areas of hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees. In certain situations, engineered solutions are available to allow construction within the root protection areas however further input from an arboriculturalist should be sought regarding their site-specific viability before these methods are relied upon.
- 2.10 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients.
- 2.11 Direct damage such as root severance can lead to ill health, as can compaction of the soil by construction traffic, heavy plant and storage of materials. Changing the nature of the surface above the growing medium, (i.e. from porous to non-porous), can alter the resources available to the tree, which in turn can lead to its decline.
- 2.12 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even shallow disturbance within root protection areas can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.
- 2.13 The root protection areas must be left free from excavation and disturbance and protected from compaction or contamination during any proposed works. Any construction works within a root protection area required for the proposed layout must be justifiable within the arboricultural impact assessment.

Limitations of Survey

- 2.14 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing, or ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy-covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.
- 2.15 This survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although preliminary management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.
- 2.16 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of trees after prolonged periods.

3. Site Details and Survey Findings

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is situated to the west of Church Lane, east of Yapton Road and north of the A259 Crookthorn Lane in Climping. It has a central national grid reference of TQ 00018 02030. The surrounding land use comprises sub-urban residential development directly north of the site and farmland a small number of agricultural and commercial buildings to the east, south and west. Climping Cricket Club and grounds is located to the south-east of the site and a holiday park is located beyond the south-west corner. The location of the site within its environs is shown in figure 1.



Figure 1: Location of Site and Environs

Site Layout

- 3.2 The site comprises a large L-shaped ploughed field that is lined with trees on the eastern boundary and relatively broad woodland belts on the southern and western boundaries. Access to the site is currently from Horsemere Green Lane to the north, or through a gateway on the Church Lane to the east. There are no buildings or areas of hard standing within the site boundary.

Appraisal of Tree Stock

- 3.3 The dominant arboricultural features at the site comprise the woodland belts along the southern and western boundaries, and the narrower belt of trees on the eastern boundary. Collectively these provide significant visual amenity value to the surrounding roads and the residential properties to the north with views across the site.
- 3.4 The species and condition of the trees in the woodland belt varies around the site. The woodland has been subdivided into separate blocks based on the prevalent arboricultural characteristics.
- 3.5 On the southern boundary, the woodland comprises blocks of mature native deciduous trees with varying densities of under-storey (G13, G22 and G25). These are considered to be the most valuable blocks of trees. Block G27 on the western boundary comprises predominantly of beech with some ash and oak also present. The trees in G27 are planted in rows in a plantation style and have very limited under-storey. It does not have the same naturalised quality of G13, G22 and G25 but is still of significant visual amenity value.
- 3.6 Block G23 located in the centre of the southern boundary predominantly comprises of ash, with most exhibiting relatively severe crown dieback (potentially resulting from Ash dieback disease but not confirmed). This is also the case in the northern extents of block G28 on the western site boundary. It is suggested that to ensure the continued contributions of these sections of the woodland, further tree planting of different native tree species occurs to provide long-term replacements for those trees which are likely to be lost in the near future.
- 3.7 The southern extents of the woodland belt adjacent to Crookthorn Lane comprises smaller trees and scrub areas, however a small number of larger oak specimens are present on the road frontage as you approach the junction with Church Lane. These oaks generally have asymmetric crowns due to suppression from the north but are of reasonable visual amenity value for the road and adjacent cycle path.
- 3.8 A number of trees and shrubs are located along the northern site boundary within private residential gardens. Although small and of less arboricultural significance than the mature woodland belts on the southern and western boundaries, these trees will still need to be protected if the site is developed as they are third party specimens.
- 3.9 Measurements and information for each tree or group can be viewed in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B.

Tree Categorisation Summary

- 3.10 A total of 46 trees, 40 tree groups and 2 hedgerows were surveyed and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Table 2: Tree Categorisation Summary

Categorisation	Individual Tree	Tree Group	Hedgerow
A	7	4	-
B	25	16	-
C	11	19	2
U	3	1	-
Total	46	40	2

Statutory Tree Protection

- 3.11 Arun District Councils online mapping tool was accessed on 9th December 2020 to establish restrictions to tree works at the site. Tree preservation order (TPO) ref. TPO/CM/1/04 was shown to protect the woodland belts along the southern and western site boundaries. Trees protected by the tree preservation order are highlighted orange on the Tree Constraints Plan and noted in the Tree Survey Schedule.
- 3.12 Any persons proposing to undertake tree works must check the status of the trees with the local authority, and gain the necessary consent before the works are undertaken. Financial penalties and/or criminal proceedings can result if tree works are carried out on a protected tree without consent. The entirety of the tree is protected, both above and below ground.

4. Recommendation

Arboricultural Input to Planning Application

- 4.1 To comply with BS5837: 2012, an arboricultural impact assessment should be produced when the proposed layout has been fixed. The arboricultural impact assessment should include a schedule of trees to be retained or removed as well as access facilitation pruning required to enable the construction works. It should also evaluate the likely effects of the construction works on retained trees including post development pressures and provide recommendations on mitigation measures to be implemented.
- 4.2 It is recommended that input is sought from the project arboriculturalist into the proposed layout before it is fixed. This will help ensure the proposed layout integrates well with the retained tree stock and will allow potential areas of conflict that may not be identified by non-arboricultural professionals to be rectified whilst the layout is being developed.
- 4.3 The arboricultural impact assessment should be accompanied by an arboricultural method statement and a dimensioned Tree Protection Plan to show how retained trees will be protected during the construction period.

Arboricultural Consideration for Proposed Layout

- 4.4 As The proposed layout should take into account the following considerations related to trees:



The proposed layout should seek to retain higher quality trees, particularly those that cannot easily be replaced. Where tree removal is necessary to facilitate the wider regeneration benefits associated with development, a tree replacement strategy could be implemented to mitigate tree loss. A net loss in tree cover within a development site will not be looked on favourably when determining a planning application.



The proposed layout should take into account the root protection areas of retained trees. These should be left free of construction activities including hard landscaping unless the project arboriculturalist confirms engineered solutions or sympathetic construction methodology will be a viable option to mitigate the encroachment.



The proposed layout should take into account the shade cast by trees. Over-shading of gardens and buildings (notably habitable rooms) can result in future pressures to prune or remove additional trees post development and will be a material consideration for the local authority when determining a planning application.



The proposed layout should also take into account other common potential nuisances resulting from trees including nuisance caused by leaf/fruit drop or honeydew drip (particularly onto footpaths, parking areas or roof guttering) and an over-bearing presence of large trees.



Allowance should be made for future canopy growth of both existing and newly planted trees. Trees growing in areas of limited space may require regular future pruning works. The suitability of different species for regular crown reductions, the effect on their amenity value and the cost of future tree works (as well as who would be responsible for undertaking the works) should be considered.

- 4.5 The final design should show service locations and their routing. These are often not specified for outline planning applications, however their position has the potential to have a significant impact on retained trees and therefore should be noted in the detailed arboricultural method statement that accompanies a full planning application. New utilities should be located outside of the trees root protection areas where they are underground and outside of the anticipated area of mature crown spread where above ground. Sympathetic methodology to enable the installation of services within root protection areas (in certain instances) is available, however there will always be a potential arboricultural impact and arboricultural advice must be sought regarding the suitability of these methods before they are relied upon. If it is achievable the root protection areas should always be avoided.
- 4.6 If further tree planting occurs within the development site, consideration should be given to species selection (in relation to form and potential size) and planting locations to ensure their successful integration into the new development. Recommendations for mitigation tree planting may be included in the arboricultural impact assessment, or a more thorough landscaping strategy may be provided by a landscape designer/architect.

Appendices

Appendix A

Tree Constraints Plan



Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree
- Root protection area for category B* tree
- Root protection area for category C* tree
- Root protection area for category U* tree
- Canopy of tree without TPO
- Canopy of tree with TPO

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

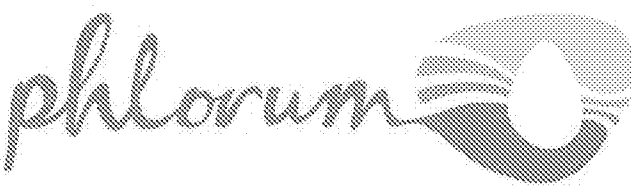
Tree Survey Schedule contained within the arboricultural report contains further information for each tree.

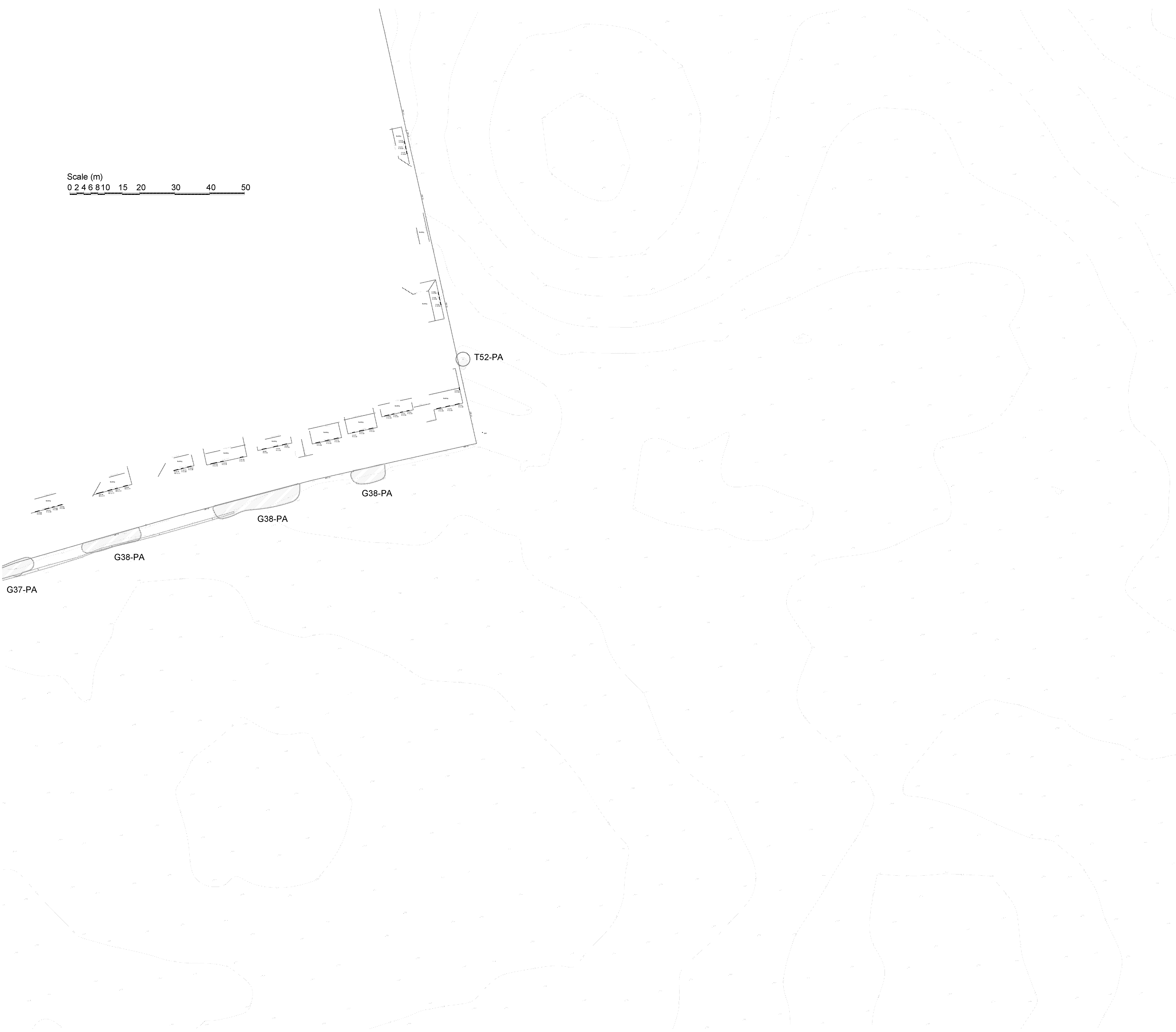
This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.



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Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
Date drawn: 08/12/2020		
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Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	





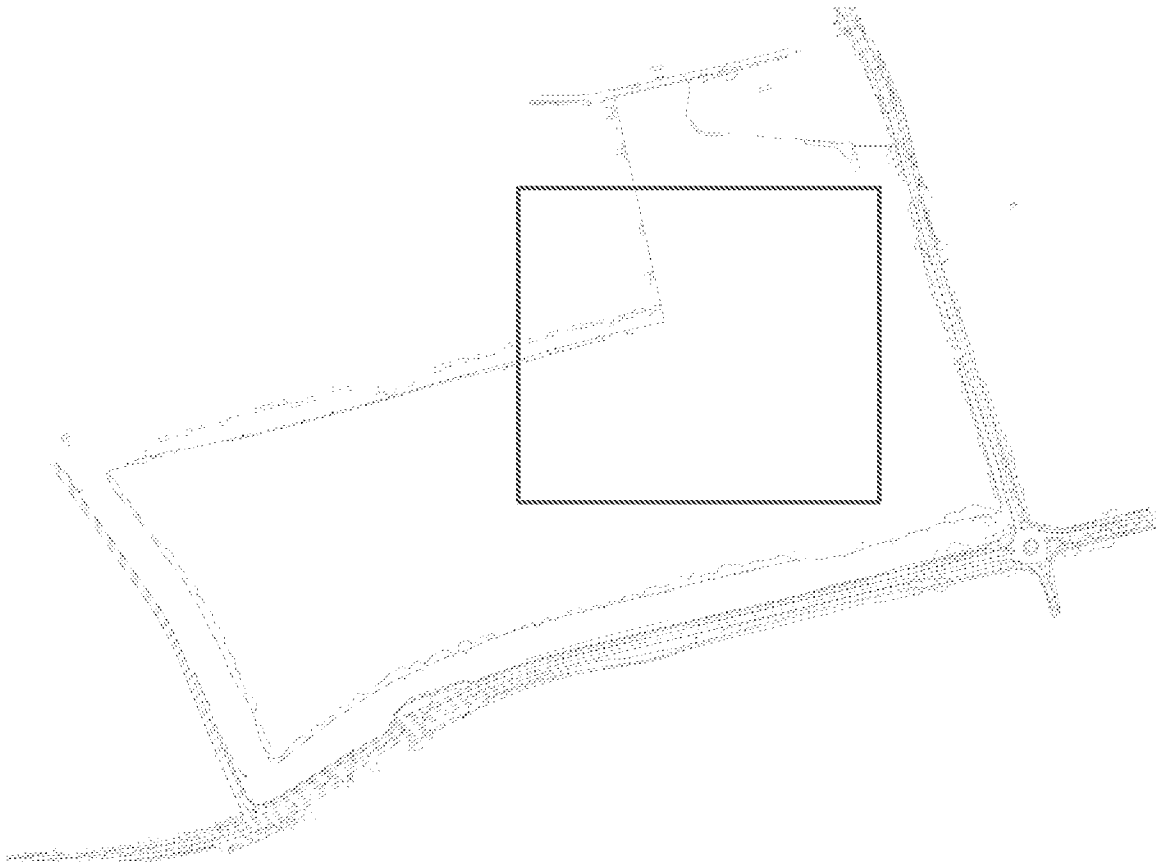
- Key:**
- Root protection area for category A* tree
 - Root protection area for category B* tree
 - Root protection area for category C* tree
 - Root protection area for category U* tree
 - Canopy of tree without TPO
 - Canopy of tree with TPO

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

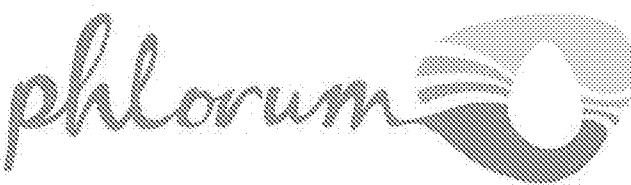
Tree Survey Schedule contained within the arboricultural report contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.



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Land at Climping Littlehampton		
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
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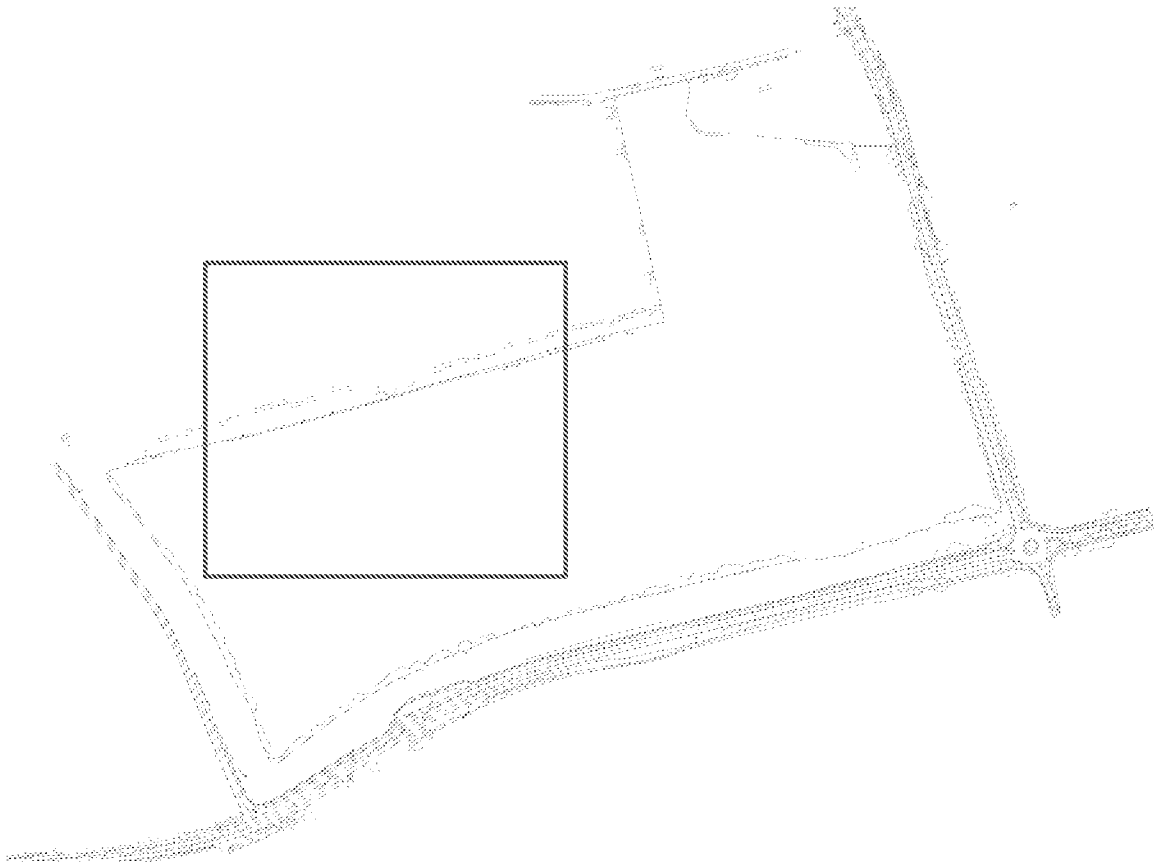
- Key:**
- Root protection area for category A* tree
 - Root protection area for category B* tree
 - Root protection area for category C* tree
 - Root protection area for category U* tree
 - Canopy of tree without TPO
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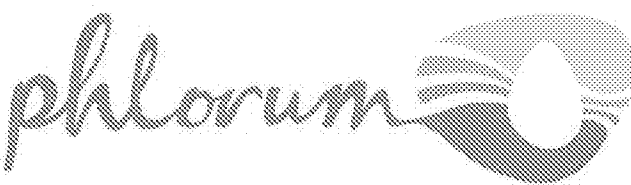
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Site: Land at Climping Littlehampton		
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
Date drawn: 08/12/2020		
Scale: 1:500 at A1		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Scale (m)
0 2 4 6 8 10 15 20 30 40 50



- Key:**
- Root protection area for category A* tree
 - Root protection area for category B* tree
 - Root protection area for category C* tree
 - Root protection area for category U* tree
 - ▨ Canopy of tree without TPO
 - ▩ Canopy of tree with TPO

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

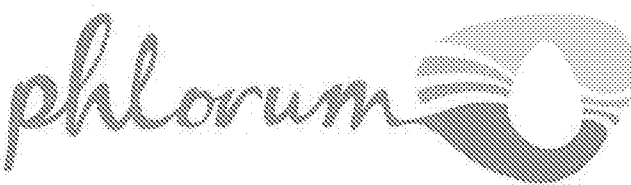
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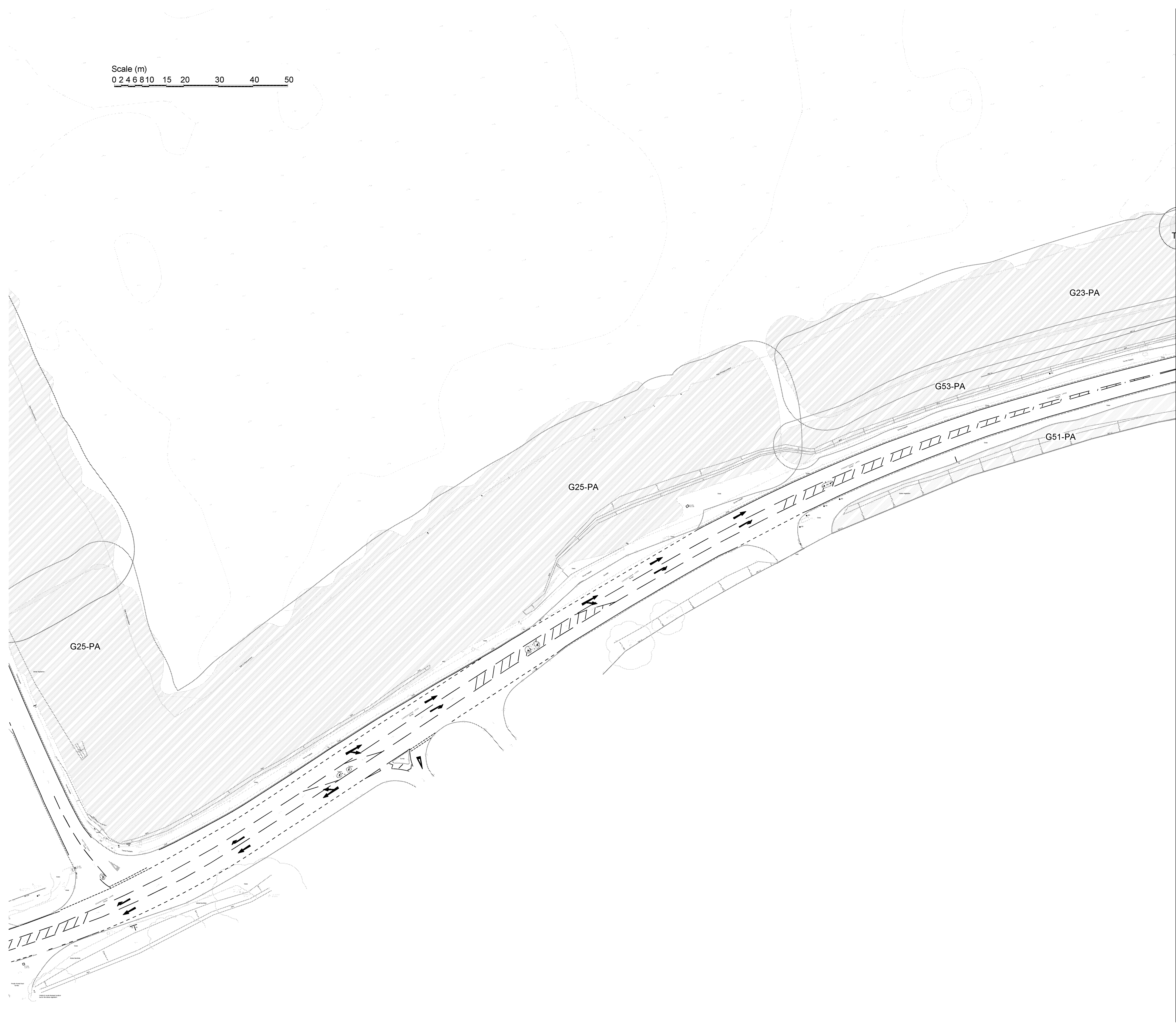
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Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.



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Site:		
Land at Climping Littlehampton		
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
Date drawn: 08/12/2020		
Scale: 1:500 at A1		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	





Scale (m)
0 2 4 6 8 10 15 20 30 40 50

Key:

- Root protection area for category A* tree
- Root protection area for category B* tree
- Root protection area for category C* tree
- Root protection area for category U* tree
- Canopy of tree without TPO
- Canopy of tree with TPO

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

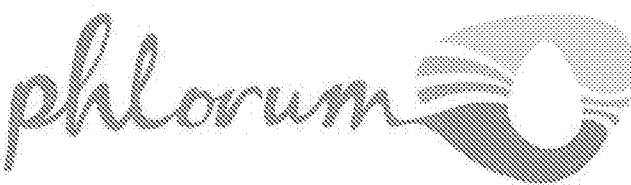
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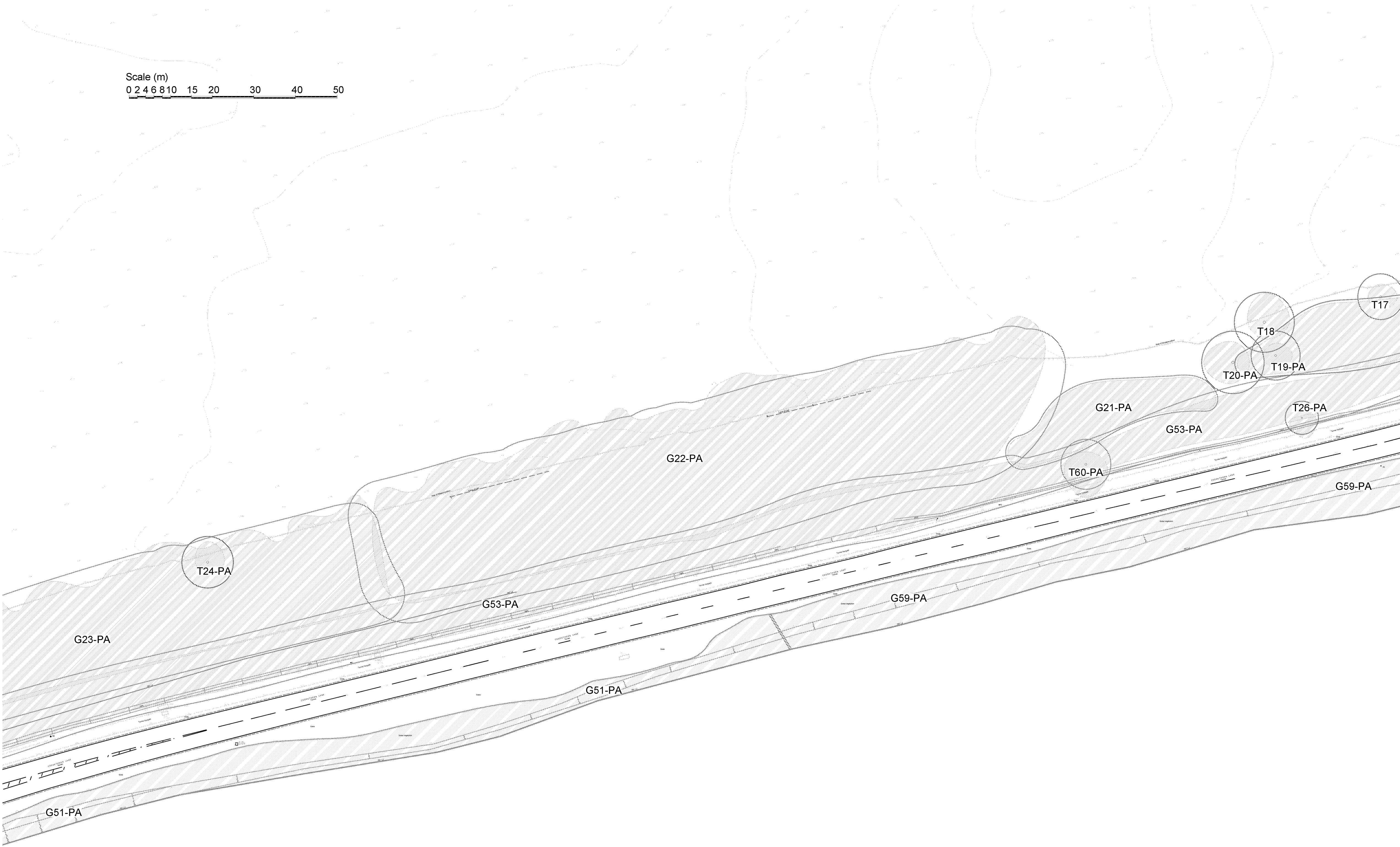
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Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
Date drawn: 08/12/2020		
Scale: 1:500 at A1		
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- Key:**
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 - Canopy of tree without TPO
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* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'*.

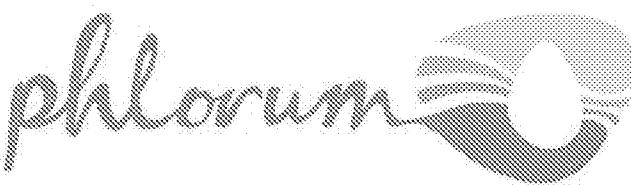
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Key:

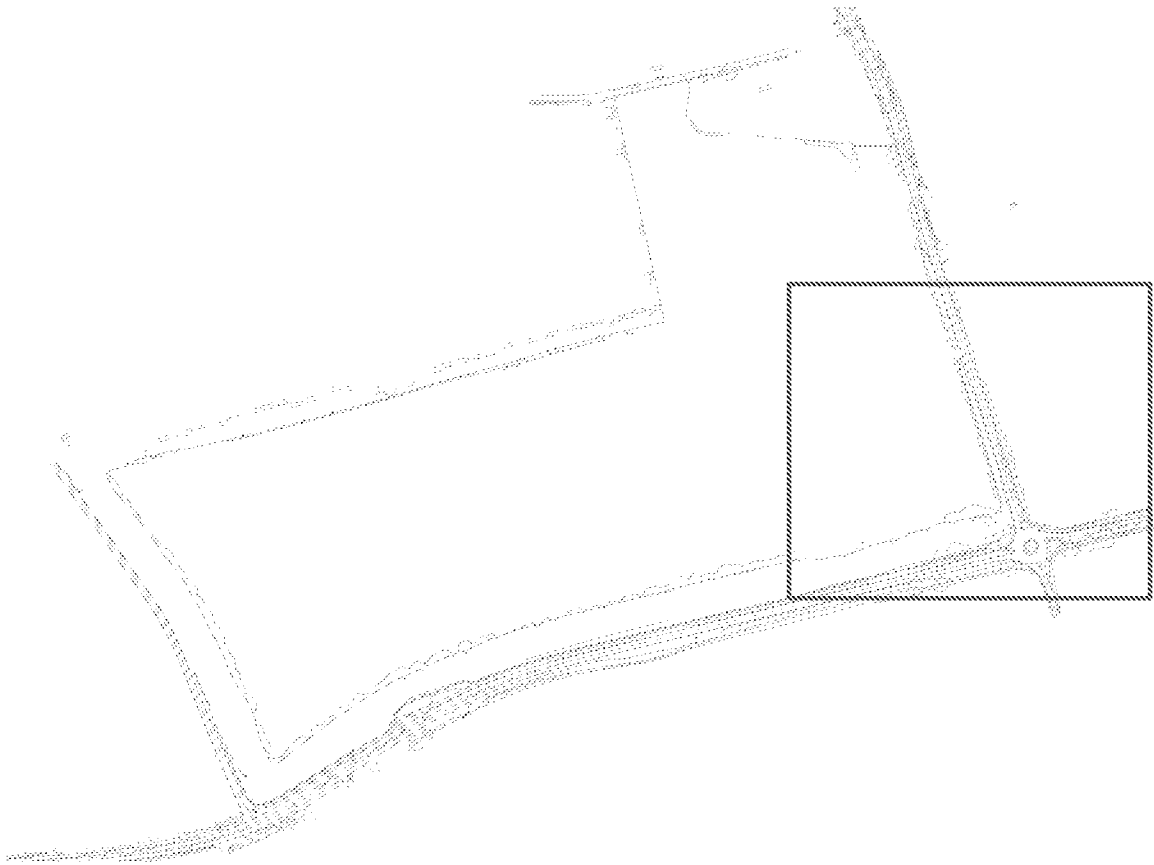
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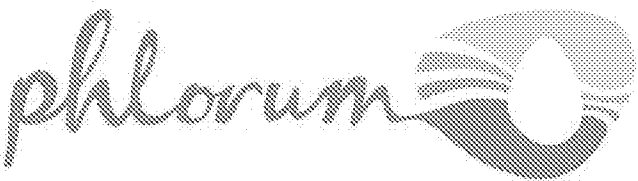
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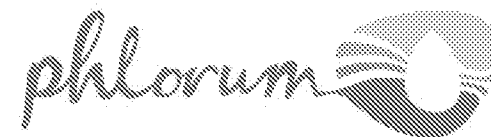
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Site:		
Land at Climping Littlehampton		
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan		
Date drawn: 08/12/2020		
Scale: 1:500 at A1		
Drawn by: PD	Checked by: LW	



Appendix B Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

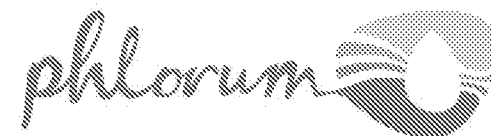
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G1	2x sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8-9 average	Up to 320 average	N: 4 E: 3 S: 2 W: 2	0 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Flailed from field. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	46.3 average	3.8 average
T2	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	100 average x7 stems	N: 3 E: 3 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 north Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Poor	Poor	Previously coppiced at 1m. Coppice stand decayed. Bacterial canker throughout crown and stems.	Fell to ground level.	U	31.7	3.2
T3	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	230	N: 4 E: 4 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 1 north Branch: 2 east	Semi mature	Good	Good	Small tree of reasonable condition. Slightly suppressed on south side by oak.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	23.9	2.8
T4	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	10	500	N: 5 E: 6 S: 6 W: 5	Crown: 2 south Branch: 2 south	Early mature	Good	Good	Previously crown lifted over road. No major visible defects. Good retention potential.	No action required on date of survey.	A1	113.1	6.0 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T5	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	7	100 average x 6 stems	N: 3 E: 2 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Compression fork in primary union. Hawthorn growing near base of stem.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	27.1	2.9
G6	Mixed (sycamore dominant, hawthorn)	4-8 average	Up to 400 average	2-4 average	0 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Linear tree belt. Previously flailed from field and reduced from road. Multi-stemmed trees present.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	72.4 average	4.8 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule

Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies



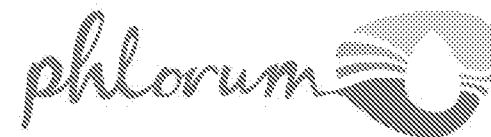
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T7	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	6	300	N: 2 E: 3 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 east	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Damage to foliage from leaf miner and Guignardia aesculi in 2018 survey (tree not in leaf in 2020 survey). Mechanical damage to stem bark.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	40.7	3.6
G8	2x sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10–11 average	Up to 450 average	N: 3 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	0–1 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed trees. Crowns flailed from field.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	91.6 average	5.4 average
T9	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	430	N: 4 E: 6 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 0 north Branch: 2 north	Mature	Fair	Fair	Reduced from field and crown lifted over road. Minor deadwood throughout crown.	Remove deadwood over 75mmØ and/or 500mm length that overhangs road.	B2	83.6	5.2 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
G10	Mixed (2x ash and 1x sycamore)	6–7 average	250 average	1–2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Poor	Poor	Ash exhibiting significant crown dieback. Sycamore suppressed by T9 resulting in drawn up habit.	Remove all three trees due to defects and to improve condition of T9.	U	28.3 average	3.0 average
G11	Mixed (sycamore dominant, ash, pedunculate oak, hawthorn)	4–14 average	Up to 400 average	N: 3 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	0–3 average	Semi mature–mature	Good	Fair	Line of mostly sycamore with hawthorn under-storey. Slightly drawn up habits due to close spacing (in places).	No action required on date of survey.	B2	72.4 average	4.8 average
T12	Poplar (Populus canadensis)	18	630	N: 4 E: 6 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 1 east Branch: 3 south	Mature	Good	Good	Under-storey inhibits inspection. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	179.6	7.6 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule

Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies



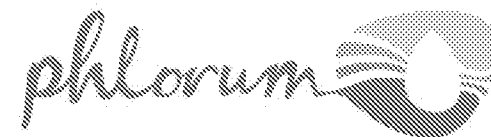
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G13	Mixed (oak dominant, ash, field maple, poplar, hawthorn, elder)	2-16 average	Up to 500 average	1-8 average	0-6 average	Mature	Good	Good	Mature native deciduous woodland. Drawn up habits, typical of woodland specimens. Minor defects throughout.	TPO -- Detailed condition survey should be undertaken if frequency of access in target area increases.	A1+2	113.1 average	6.0 average
T14	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	760	N: 11 E: 5 S: 3 W: 5	Crown: 3 south Branch: 5 south	Mature	Good	Good	Notably large specimen within woodland. North lean.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	A1	261.3	9.1
G15	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16-20 average	Up to 500 average	4 average	2 average	Mature	Fair	Good	3x adjacent trees. East tree heavily decayed at base. Relatively sparse crown in west tree.	TPO -- Fell east stem if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1+2	113.1 average	6.0 average
G16	Hybrid black poplar (Populus X canadensis)	8-14 average	Up to 300 average	1-4 average	0 average	Semi-early mature	Good	Good	Relatively densely spaced belt of poplars. Most multi-stemmed with drawn up growth habits.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B2	40.7 average	3.6 average
T17	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	460	N: 3 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 2 south	Mature	Fair	Fair	Dense under-storey inhibits inspection. Dieback in upper crown.	TPO -- Remove deadwood over 75mmØ and/or 500mm length if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1	95.7	5.5
T18	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	540, 260	N: 7 E: 6 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 3 north Branch: 3 west	Mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed from 3m. Crown lifted over field. Decay at base of secondary stem weighted over woodland to south.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	162.5	7.2

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule

Survey date: 02/12/2020

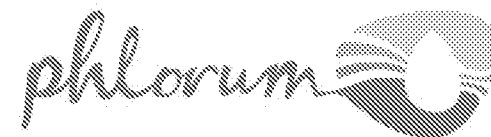
Surveyor: Peter Davies



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T19	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	490	N: 3 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 7 north Branch: 7 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Drawn up habit and high crown clearance due to suppression. Moderate dead wood in crown.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B1	108.6	5.9
T20	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	520, 260, 220	N: 5 E: 4 S: 5 W: 7	Crown: 1 north Branch: 2 east	Mature	Fair	Good	Some dieback on north side of crown (not overhanging field). Multi-stemmed.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B1	174.8	7.5
G21	Mixed (elm dominant, cherry, ash, poplar)	4-6 average	Up to 200 average	1-4 average	0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Predominantly elm suckers with other small trees. Evidence of Dutch Elm Disease observed.	TPO -- Monitor for Dutch elm disease and clear as necessary.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
G22	Mixed (beech and ash dominant) hawthorn, elder, pedunculate oak)	Up to 25 average	Up to 600 average	Up to 6 over field	0-7 average	Mature	Fair	Good	Mature native deciduous woodland. Dieback in most trees on south side of group (possibly associated with wind burn).	TPO -- Consider planting shelterbelt trees such as poplar to the south of G22.	A1+2	162.9 average	7.2 average
G23	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15 average	300 average	3 average	4 average	Mature	Poor	Poor	Group of ash. Most exhibiting significant dieback. Located within falling distance of field. Possible ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	TPO -- Consider undertaking additional tree planting of different species to provide long term replacements.	C1+2	40.7 average	3.6 average
T24	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	520	N: 5 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 6 north Branch: 7 north	Mature	Fair	Poor	Co-dominant stems from 4m – potential decay in compression fork at primary union at 4m. Bramble inhibits inspection.	TPO -- Fell if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	122.3	6.2

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



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Surveyor: Peter Davies

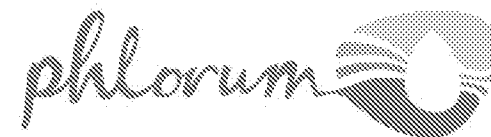
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G25	Mixed (oak dominant, sycamore, ash, hawthorn, hazel, elm, holly)	14-25 average	Up to 500 average	Up to 6 over field	1-7 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Mature native deciduous woodland. Drawn up habits. Multiple decay cavities and other defects observed.	TPO -- Detailed condition survey should be undertaken if frequency of use within target area increases.	A1+2	113.1 average	6.0 average
T26	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	7	330	N: 0 E: 3 S: 5 W: 3	Crown: 2 south Branch: 3 south	Early mature	Good	Fair	Strong south lean. Previously crown lifted over drainage ditch.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B2	49.3	4.0
G27	Mixed (beech, dominant, ash, oak)	14-20 average	Up to 700 average	Up to 5 over field	0-6 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Trees planted in linear belts. Limited under-storey. Minor dieback in some beech specimens. Several are multi-stemmed. Numerous defects.	TPO -- Detailed condition survey should be undertaken if frequency of use within target area increases.	B1+2	221.7	8.4 average
G28	Mixed (beech, ash, oak, poplar)	8-15 average	Up to 400 average	Up to 7 over field	0-6 average	Semi mature-mature	Good	Good	Mixed deciduous woodland block. Some ash exhibiting dieback, particularly at the north end of the group (possible Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).	TPO -- Plant trees of different species to provide long term replacements for dying ash.	B2	72.4 average	4.8 average
G29	Mixed (ash, sycamore, hawthorn)	5-16 average	Up to 350 average	2-5 average	1-4 average	Semi mature-mature	Good	Fair	Moderately dense belt of trees on road frontage. One dead, partially failed ash in falling distance of road.	Remove dangerous ash stem (undertake urgently due to high risk to traffic)	B2	55.4 average	4.2 average
H30	Cypress (Cupressus X leylandii)	3-4 average	Up to 150 average	1-3 average	0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Third party topped cypress tree line. Some sparse areas on south side, clad with bramble and bindweed.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	10.2 average	1.8 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule

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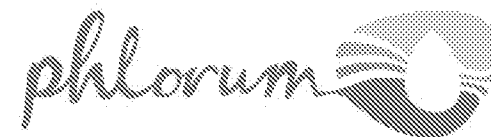
Surveyor: Peter Davies



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T31	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	7	370	N: 1 E: 5 S: 6 W: 2	Crown: 2 south Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetric crown bias south.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B2	61.9	4.4
T32	Flowering cherry (Prunus spp.)	5	200 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 south	Young	Good	Good	Third party tree. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1	2.4
T33	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	8	150, 150, 150, 150 est	N: 4 E: 4 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 2 south Branch: 1 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Small third party tree. Multi-stemmed. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	50.9	4.0
T34	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	11	530	N: 2 E: 3 S: 7 W: 6	Crown: 2 south Branch: 3 south	Mature	Good	Good	Low deadwood. Slight south lean. No major visible defects.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	127.1	6.4
H35	Cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	1.5 average	130 average est	0.5 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Third party clipped hedgerow.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	7.6 average	1.6 average
T36	Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)	7	320	N: 4 E: 3 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 south Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Potentially third party tree. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	46.3	3.8

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



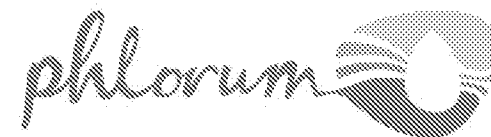
Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G37	Mixed (silver birch, cherry laurel, cherry)	3–6 average	Up to 180 average	2–3 average	0–1 average	Young–semi mature	Good	Good	Third party, small trees and shrubs.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	14.7 average	2.2 average
G38	Mixed (garden ornamentals, silver birch, blackthorn, hawthorn)	2–4 average	Up to 100 average	Up to 2 average	0 average	Young–semi mature	Good	Good	Small trees and shrubs.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
G39	Mixed (hawthorn, elm)	2–6 average	Up to 100 average	1–2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Self set trees – some smothered with bramble. Evidence of Dutch Elm Disease observed.	Monitor for Dutch elm disease and clear as necessary.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average
T40	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	12	730 at 1m	N: 4 E: 5 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 3 west Branch: 1.5 north	Mature	Good	Good	Under–storey and ivy inhibit inspection. Previously crown lifted over field. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	241.1	8.8 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T41	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	8	390	N: 6 E: 5 S: –1 W: 2	Crown: 4 north Branch: 4 north	Early mature	Good	Fair	Minor basal wound. North east lean due to suppression from adjacent sycamore. Small stem cavity.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	68.8	4.7
G42	Mixed (birch, willow, Norway maple, oak, cypress)	Up to 8 average	Up to 300 average	2–6 average	1–2 average	Semi mature–mature	Good	Good	Third party trees in private garden. Only viewed from site. Appear of reasonable condition.	No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	40.7 average	3.6 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



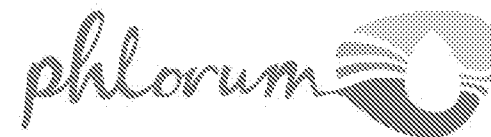
Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G43	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	6-7 average	Up to 150 average	2-3 average	1 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Line of birch failed laterally to 3-4m. 1x tree failed since 2018 survey.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	10.2 average	1.8 average
T44	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	5	340, 190, 320, 290 over ivy	N: 3 E: 3 S: 6 W: 6	Crown: 2 south Branch: 1 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Possible third party specimen. Asymmetric crown. Previously crown lifted. Ivy clad.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	153.0	7.0
G45	Mixed (birch, rowan, beech, willow, ash, cypress, elder, ornamentals)	6-7 average	Up to 250 average	Up to 3 over field	2 over site	Semi-early mature	Fair	Fair	Third party trees along field boundary. Previously failed to 3m and topped.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	28.3 average	3.0 average
T46	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	8	350, 200, 200 est	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 2 west Branch: 2 west	Early mature	Fair	Good	Third party tree only viewed from site. Leaf miner moth damage to the foliage observed in 2018 survey. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	91.6	5.4
G47	Mixed (Leyland cypress dominant and Monterey cypress)	12-15 average	Up to 500 average	2-5 average	0 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree belt, failed along field boundary to 4m.	No action required on date of survey.	S2	113.1 average	6.0 average
G48	Mixed (elm dominant, hawthorn, silver birch)	Up to 6 average	Up to 75 average	1-2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Third party elm suckers. Evidence of Dutch Elm Disease observed in 2018 survey.	Monitor for Dutch elm disease and clear as necessary.	C1	2.5 average	0.9 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



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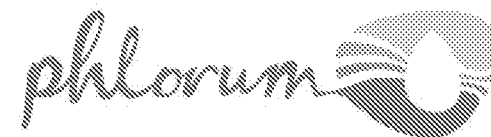
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T49	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	5	130	N: 2 E: 1 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 1.5 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	7.6	1.6
G50	2x Bay (Laurus nobilis)	3 average	Up to 120 average	1 average	1 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Third party shrubs pruned to formal shapes.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	6.5 average	1.4 average
G51	Mixed (ash, willow, elm, hawthorn)	3-7 average	Up to 150 average	1-3 average	0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Scrub and small trees viewed from north side of road. Dense bramble.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	10.2 average	1.8 average
T52	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	170	N: 0 E: 1 S: 3 W: 1	Crown: 1 south Branch: 1 east	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor crown dieback. Bark damage to stem. Unlikely to be present in 10 years.	No action required on date of survey.	U	13.1	2.0
G53	Mixed (hawthorn, blackthorn, elder)	2-7 average	Up to 200 average	1-4 average	0-3 average	Semi mature-mature	Good	Fair	Scrub (sporadic in places) and small trees along road frontage. Most under 150mm stem diameter. Areas smothered by bramble or ivy.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	C2	18.1 average	2.4 average
T54	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	320	N: 1 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 west Branch: 1 south	Over mature	Fair	Good	Dieback in upper and west side of crown (tree not suppressed).	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	C1	46.3	3.8

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule

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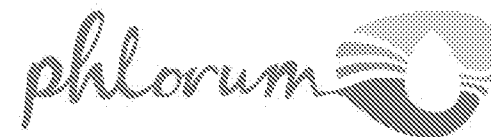
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T55	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	11	510	N: 3 E: 7 S: 7 W: 6	Crown: 2 east Branch: 2 east	Mature	Good	Good	One sided crown and slight south lean. Located on road frontage. Crown lifted over sign.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	117.7	6.1
T56	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	9	370, 220	N: 1 E: 5 S: 6 W: 4	Crown: 2 east Branch: 2 west	Early mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed. Tree leans south towards road. Previously crown lifted over drainage ditch and cycle path.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	83.8	5.2
T57	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	6	200 est	N: 1 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Small tree of reasonable condition. Flailed from field.	No action required on date of survey.	S2	18.1	2.4
T58	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	6	140, 100	N: 1 E: 3 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 1 east Branch: 1 south	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from base. Likely self seeded. Flailed from field.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	13.4	2.1
G59	Mixed (elm, poplar, dominant, hawthorn, elder)	3-8 average	Up to 150 average	1-3 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Dense tree belt on south side of road. Viewed from north side of road.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	10.2 average	1.8 average
T60	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	11	500 est	N: 3 E: 5 S: 8 W: 5	Crown: 3 south Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Good	South lean. Previously crown lifted over cycle path. Ivy clad. Prominent specimen. Understorey inhibits inspection.	TPO -- No action required on date of survey.	A2	113.1	6.0

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Tree Survey Schedule

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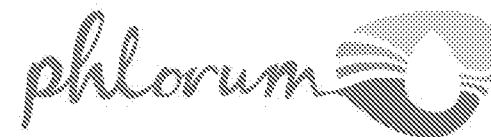
Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T61	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	350, 350, 300, 300 est	N: 4 E: 6 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 2 north Branch: 2 south	Mature	Fair	Fair	Viewed from north side of road. Multi-stemmed. Minor dead wood. Crown appears sparse in comparison with adjacent ash T62.	Monitor vitality in 2021 growing season.	B2	192.3	7.8 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T62	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	400, 400 est	N: 4 E: 7 S: 4 W: 2	Crown: 1 average Branch: 2 east	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetric crown due to suppression from T61. Viewed from north side of road. Good crown density in comparison to T61.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	144.8	6.8
G63	Mixed (ash, beech)	8-12 average	Up to 500 average	3-5 average	0-1 average	Early mature-mature	Good	Fair	Third party trees along south side of road. Viewed from north side of road. Multi-stemmed. Some ivy clad. Sporadic under-storey.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	113.1 average	6.0 average
G64	Mixed (oak, ash)	8-10 average	Up to 250 average	3-5 average	4-6 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Linear belt of oak and ash adjacent to cycle path. Bacterial canker on some ash.	TPO - No action required on date of survey.	B2	28.3 average	3.0 average
G65	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	3-7 average	Up to 150 average	3 average	2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Three small trees in centre of round-a-bout.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	10.2 average	1.8 average
G66	Mixed (hawthorn, elm)	4-6 average	Up to 100 average	1-2 average	0 average	Semi-early mature	Good	Fair	Lapsed hedgerow viewed from far side of road.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule

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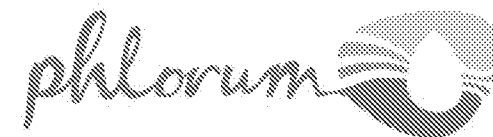
Surveyor: Peter Davies



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T67	Lime (Tilia X europaea)	16	700 est	N: 5 E: 4 S: 6 W: 7	Crown: 1 average Branch: 0 average	Mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed from 2.5m. Basal epicormic shoots. Prominent specimen. Reduced over field to south. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	A2	221.7	8.4 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T68	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	16	600 est	N: 6 E: 4 S: 7 W: 5	Crown: 3 west Branch: 4 average	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy encroaches crown. Good retention potential.	Sever ivy around base.	A1+2	162.9	7.2 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T69	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	600 est	N: 7 E: 6 S: 6 W: 7	Crown: 2 south Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Good	Broad growth habit. Ivy encroaches crown. Crown lifted over road.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	162.9	7.2 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T70	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	15	600 est	N: 7 E: 7 S: 5 W: 6	Crown: 0 south Branch: 0 south	Over mature	Good	Good	Broad growth habit. Ivy encroaches crown. Crown lifted over road.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	162.9	7.2 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T71	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	600 est	N: 6 E: 5 S: 5 W: 3	Crown: 5 east Branch: 4 average	Mature	Good	Good	Under-storey inhibits inspection of stem. Minor dead wood. Light ivy cover.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	162.9	7.2 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
G72	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2-4 average	Up to 100 average	1-2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Scrub belt along field boundary.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



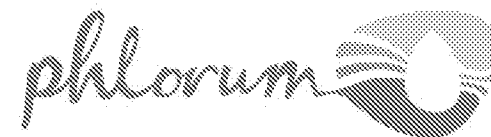
Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T73	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	450 est	N: 4 E: 3 S: 3 W: 5	Crown: 2 north Branch: 3 north	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor dieback in upper crown on south side. Ivy encroaches crown.	Sever ivy around base. Monitor for ash dieback in 2021 growing season.	B2	91.6	5.4
T74	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	14	400 est	N: 5 E: 4 S: 4 W: 5	Crown: 1 west Branch: 3 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Under-storey inhibits inspection. Reduced from phone line. Failed primary limb at primary branch junction.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	72.4	4.8
T75	Lime (Tilia X europaea)	18	900 est	N: 6 E: 7 S: 5 W: 7	Crown: 3 north Branch: 6 south	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy and basal growth inhibit inspection of stem. Good overall form and condition.	No action required on date of survey.	A++	366.5	10.8 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T76	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	14	560 over ivy	N: 5 E: 6 S: 7 W: 4	Crown: 4 north Branch: 4 north	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy clad stem. Previously crown lifted on south side. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	A++	141.9	6.7
G77	Mixed (hawthorn, willow, elm)	4-7 average	Up to 200 average	1-3 average	0-2 average	Semi-early mature	Good	Fair	Scrub on road frontage. Provides screening between road and park. Ivy clad.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	18.1 average	2.4 average
G78	Mixed (sycamore, Leyland cypress)	10-12 average	Up to 400 average	2-4 average	0-4 average	Early mature-mature	Fair	Fair	Third party tree group in corner of park. Some cypresses exhibiting dieback.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	72.4 average	4.8 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



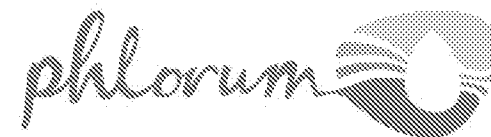
Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
G79	Mixed (lime x2, birch, sycamore x3)	10-14 average	Up to 450 average	4-5 average	2-4 average	Mature	Good	Good	Evenly and broadly spaced line of trees on east side of Church Lane. Reasonable condition and good visual amenity value.	No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	91.6 average	5.4 average
G80	Mixed (elm, sycamore)	2-6 average	Up to 100 average	1-3 average	0-2 average	Young-semi mature	Good	Fair	Moderately dense group of small self set trees.	No action required on date of survey.	C2	4.5 average	1.2 average
T81	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8	220	N: 1 E: 2 S: 4 W: 1	Crown: 4 south Branch: 3 south	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed growth habit. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	21.9	2.6
T82	Lime (Tilia X europaea)	10	610 at 1m	N: 6 E: 6 S: 7 W: 6	Crown: 2 south Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed from 1.5m. Previously crown lifted. Minor dead wood.	No action required on date of survey.	S1+2	168.3	7.3 (amended on Tree Constraints Plan)
T83	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	7	100, 100, 100, 90, 80 est	N: 3 E: 1 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 1 north Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Self-seeded. Multi-stemmed. Conflicts with third party chain-link fence.	Remove to protect fence.	C1	20.1	2.5
G84	Mixed (ash, sycamore, hawthorn, oak, Italian alder)	2-6 average	Up to 200 average	1-4 average	0-1 average	Young-semi mature	Good	Fair	Small ash and sycamores on road frontage with dense alder and oak saplings behind.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1 average	2.4 average

Site: Land adjacent Church Lane, Climping

Tree Survey Schedule



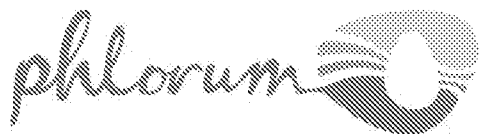
Survey date: 02/12/2020

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T85	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	7	150, 160, 100 est	N: 4 E: 4 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 1 north Branch: 1 north	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Reasonable condition but smothered by ivy.	Sever ivy around base.	C1+2	26.3	2.9
G86	Mixed (holm oak, horse chestnut)	16-18 average	Up to 600 average	N: 9 E: 8 S: 9 W: 8	2-3 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Group of third party trees in private garden. Prominent specimens. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	A2	162.9 average	7.2 average
G87	Leyland cypress (Cupressus X leylandii)	15 average	Up to 450 average	3-4 average	2 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Two third party Leyland cypress above low brick retaining wall. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	91.6 average	5.4 average
G88	Mixed (ash, apple, laburnum, plum)	5-7 average	Up to 300 average	3-6 average	1-3 average	Early mature-mature	Good	Fair	Third party trees in private garden. Ash has extensive bacterial cankers.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	40.7 average	3.6 average

Appendix C

Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment



Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of their current land use for longer than 10 years.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			Red
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue). Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood–pasture).	Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.		Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey

Appendix D

Photographs

Photographs

Photograph 1:
Trees G1-T5.



Photograph 2:
Group G22.



Photograph 3:
Group G27.



Photograph 4:
Groups G22 (left),
G23 (centre) and
G25 (right). Note
G23 comprises
predominantly ash
exhibiting dieback
so is less dense
than the other two
blocks.



Photograph 5:
Trees T40 and T41.



Photograph 6:
Trees T61 and T62.



Photograph 7:
Trees T68-T73.



Photograph 8:
Tree T26 and G53
(T60 just visible in
background).



Photograph 9:

Group G51 on far side of road.



Photograph 10:

Western site boundary (G25 left, G27 centre and G28 right).



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